

ever, it might be that the briefs would be too voluminous.

Senator Woodward: I understand they were having one printed.

Senator Hopkins: I will include in the motion that they be requested to file such briefs as may be prepared and expected to be filed.

The Chair: You have heard the motion. Any discussion? Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion will say "Aye"; those opposed, "No". (The motion prevailed.)

The Chair: The Chair sees in the door of the Senate two of the House Managers, and I think under the rules those gentlemen have the privilege of the floor and a right to be heard in connection with this matter. If there is no objection, the Chair will just ask Judge Graves and Mr. DeWolfe if they have any suggestions to make with reference to the procedure or any documents.

Mr. H. N. Graves: The procedure is perfectly satisfactory to us. We have gone over it and it is satisfactory to the House Managers.

Senator Cousins: Mr. President.

The Chair: The Senator from Jefferson.

Senator Cousins: I would like to say individually and as Senator from Jefferson that I would like to request these gentlemen on both sides of this question to see if they can not submit us an agreed statement of facts, rather than bring a lot of witnesses to Austin. They are all honorable gentlemen, and I will take their word for anything they tell me. It seems to me we could proceed more rapidly that way than by bringing witnesses here.

Senator Hopkins: Mr. President, let me say there has been a suggestion made from members of the Board of Managers of the House and the attorneys representing Judge Price that they will attempt to reach an agreement that certain testimony be used so as to cut down expenses.

Senator Purl: I would like to ask the Senator to give attorneys for Judge Price the same privilege to discuss this matter that the House Managers had.

The Chair: Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. Is there any attorney representing Judge Price that has a word to say in reference to our procedure? If so, we will be glad to hear from him. Is Judge Batts on the floor?

Judge Batts: Mr. Chairman, we went over the matter this morning with members of the Committee, and the procedure was satisfactory to us. We would further like to suggest that probably we can agree upon the facts or agree upon the testimony given in the House to be presented without the presence of witnesses. It will be our desire to simplify the matter as much as possible and dispose of the matter as quickly as possible.

Senator Hopkins: Mr. President.

The Chair: The Senator from Gonzales.

Senator Hopkins: If there is no further discussion, and in order to terminate the matter at this time, I move you, sir, that the High Court of Impeachment stand at recess until ten o'clock in the morning of September 17th, Thursday of next week.

Senator Pollard: Will the Senator yield?

Senator Hopkins: Yes.

Senator Pollard: Under the Constitution can we recess or adjourn for that length of time, more than three days?

Senator Hopkins: The Legislature could not. This is the Court of Impeachment, and will be governed by legal rules of procedure, and I think it will be entirely within its jurisdiction to recess for that time.

The Chair: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion will say "Aye"; those opposed, "No." (The motion prevailed.)

The Chair: The Chair announces the recess of the High Court of Impeachment until Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock a. m., and announces that the Senate is now in session.

Thereupon at 3:20 o'clock p. m. the High Court of Impeachment recessed until ten o'clock a. m., Thursday, September 17, 1931.)

FOURTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
September 11, 1931.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

The roll was called, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Beck.	Oneal.
Berkeley.	Parr.
Cousins.	Parrish.
DeBerry.	Patton.
Gainer.	Poage.
Hardin.	Pollard.
Holbrook.	Purl.
Hopkins.	Rawlings.
Hornsby.	Small.
Loy.	Stevenson.
Martin.	Thomason.
Moore.	Woodruff.
Neal.	Woodward.

Absent—Excused.

Cunningham.	Williamson.
Greer.	Woodul
Russek.	

Prayer by the Rev. A. W. Jones of Llano.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with on motion of Senator Woodward.

Petitions and Memorials.

(See Appendix.)

Committee Reports.

(See Appendix.)

Bills and Resolutions.

By Senator Moore:

S. B. No. 10, A bill to be entitled "An Act to prohibit bucket shops, to define "Bucket Shops"; to define "futures," "dealing in futures" and "future contracts"; to prohibit the making of future contracts, except as herein provided; to prohibit renting property to be used for carrying on bucket shops, or knowingly permitting the same to be so used; to prohibit any one from acting as the agent or broker of any other person in making any future contract; to prohibit any person from making any future contract for himself; to prohibit telegraph or telephone companies from allowing their wires or instruments to be used by or remain in any bucket shop; to prescribe penalties for the violation of this Act; to provide for procedure in the trial of causes arising under this Act, and to exempt from prosecution persons testifying as to violations of this Act; repealing Chapter 15, Acts of the Regular Session, Thirty-ninth Legislature; and declaring an emergency."

Read and referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

Senators Excused.

The following senators were excused for the day on account of important business:

Senator Greer on motion of Senator Poage.

Senator Cunningham on motion of Senator Gainer.

Senator Woodul on motion of Senator Patton.

Senator Russek on motion of Senator Thomason.

Message From the House.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 11, 1931.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has adopted the Free Conference Committee Report on House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 by a viva voce vote.

Respectfully submitted,
LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Conference Committee Report.

Senator Hornsby sent up the following conference committee report:

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 10, 1931.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Hon. Fred H. Minor, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen: We, your Free Conference Committee, appointed to adjust the differences between the House of Representatives and the Senate relating to House Concurrent Resolution No. 1, beg leave to report that said committee has met and adopted the following: That the Senate recede from its position and that the original resolution as adopted by the House, with the following provision, be adopted:

"Provided that the members of the Senate shall receive a per diem of ten dollars for the time that the said Senate sits as a Court of Impeachment upon the charges against J. B. Price, Judge of the Twenty-

first Judicial District, as presented by the House."

Respectfully submitted,

HORNSBY,
LOY,
WILLIAMSON,
WOODWARD,
PARRISH,

On the part of the Senate.

SANDERS,
HUBBARD,
HUGHES,
METCALF,
McGREGOR,

On the part of the House.

Read and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—17.

Berkeley.	Parr.
Cousins.	Patton.
Gainer.	Purl.
Hopkins.	Rawlings.
Hornsby.	Small.
Loy.	Stevenson.
Martin.	Thomason.
Neal.	Woodward.
Oneal.	

Nays—3.

Holbrook.	Poage.
Moore.	

Absent.

Beck.	Parrish.
Hardin.	Woodruff.

Absent—Excused.

Cunningham.	Russek.
Greer.	Woodul.
Pollard.	

(Pair Recorded.)

Senator DeBerry (present), who would vote nay with Senator Williamson (absent), who would vote yea.

Senate Bill No. 8.

The Chair laid before the Senate by unanimous consent, the following bill:

By Senator Berkeley, et al:

S. B. No. 8, A bill to be entitled "An Act providing relief for the Valentine Independent School District, in order to aid said District in repairing and rehabilitating its school building which was seriously damaged and rendered untenable

and unsafe for use for school purposes by the earthquake of Sunday, August 16, 1931, making an appropriation for that purpose, and declaring an emergency."

The rule requiring committee reports to lie over 24 hours was suspended.

The committee report was adopted.

On motion of Senator Berkeley the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days was suspended and S. B. No. 8 was put on its third reading and final passage, by the following vote:

Yeas—26.

Beck.	Oneal.
Berkeley.	Parr.
Cousins.	Parrish.
DeBerry.	Patton.
Gainer.	Poage.
Hardin.	Pollard.
Holbrook.	Purl.
Hopkins.	Rawlings.
Hornsby.	Small.
Loy.	Stevenson.
Martin.	Thomason.
Moore.	Woodruff.
Neal.	Woodward.

Absent—Excused.

Cunningham.	Williamson.
Greer.	Woodul.
Russek.	

Read third time and finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—23.

Beck.	Parr.
Berkeley.	Parrish.
Cousins.	Patton.
Gainer.	Poage.
Hardin.	Pollard.
Holbrook.	Purl.
Hornsby.	Rawlings.
Loy.	Small.
Martin.	Stevenson.
Moore.	Thomason.
Neal.	Woodward.
Oneal.	

Present—Not Voting.

DeBerry.

Absent.

Hopkins.	Woodruff.
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Absent—Excused.

Cunningham.	Williamson.
Greer.	Woodul.
Russek.	

Committee of the Whole.

Senator Moore moved that the Senate go into a committee of the whole for 15 minutes to hear Mr. W. W. Fitzwater of Bonham, Texas.

Senator Neal moved to amend the motion by giving Mrs. R. F. Lindsay of Mount Pleasant, 15 minutes before the committee of the whole.

The amendment was accepted by Senator Moore.

The motion as amended prevailed and at 10:25 o'clock a. m., the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

In Session.

The Senate was called to order at 12:29 o'clock p. m., by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

House Bill No. 1.

The Chair laid before the Senate by unanimous consent, the following bill:

H. B. No. 1, A bill to be entitled "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary out of the General Revenue to pay the per diem and mileage of members; the per diem of officers and employees; and the contingent expense of the Second Called Session of the Forty-second Legislature of the State of Texas convened on the 8th day of September, 1931, by proclamation of the Governor; to supplement the like appropriation of the Regular and First Called Session of said Legislature, etc., and declaring an emergency."

The rule requiring committee reports to lie over 24 hours was suspended.

The committee report was adopted.

The bill was read second time and passed to third reading.

On motion of Senator Beck, the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days was suspended and H. B. No. 1, was put on its third reading and final passage, by the following vote:

Yeas—26.

Beck.	Holbrook.
Berkeley.	Hopkins.
Cousins.	Hornsby.
DeBerry.	Loy.
Gainer.	Martin.
Hardin.	Moore.

Neal.	Purl.
Oneal.	Rawlings.
Parr.	Small.
Parrish.	Stevenson.
Patton.	Thomason.
Poage.	Woodruff.
Pollard.	Woodward.

Absent—Excused.

Cunningham.	Williamson.
Greer.	Woodul.
Russek.	

Read third time and finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—26.

Beck.	Oneal.
Berkeley.	Parr.
Cousins.	Parrish.
DeBerry.	Patton.
Gainer.	Poage.
Hardin.	Pollard.
Holbrook.	Purl.
Hopkins.	Rawlings.
Hornsby.	Small.
Loy.	Stevenson.
Martin.	Thomason.
Moore.	Woodruff.
Neal.	Woodward.

Absent—Excused.

Cunningham.	Williamson.
Greer.	Woodul.
Russek.	

Recess.

On motion of Senator Beck, the Senate, at 12:32 o'clock p. m., recessed until 2:00 o'clock p. m.

After Recess.

The Senate met at 2:00 o'clock p. m., pursuant to recess, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Senator Hornsby, the Senate, at 2:01 o'clock p. m., resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to hear Mr. R. E. L. Knight of Dallas.

In Session.

The Senate was called to order at 3:11 o'clock p. m., by Senator Berkeley.

Point of Order.

Senator Purl raised the point of order that S. B. No. 10 did not come within the Governor's call.

The Senate voted that the bill did come within the Governor's call.

Bills Signed.

The Chair, Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt, gave notice of signing, and did sign in the presence of the Senate, after their captions had been read, the following bill and resolution:

H. B. No. 1.
H. C. R. No. 1.

Executive Session Set.

Senator Hornsby moved to go into executive session Monday morning at 10:00 o'clock. The motion prevailed.

Message From the Governor.

The Chair recognized the Doorkeeper, who introduced a messenger from the Governor with the following message:

Executive Office,

Austin, Texas, Sept. 10, 1931.
To the Senate of Texas:

I have made the following recess appointments and hereby submit them for your confirmation, viz:

Hon. Will C. Hurst of Longview, Judge of the 124th Judicial District of Texas.

Hon. T. O. Davis of Center, Judge of the 123rd Judicial District of Texas.

Hon. W. F. Robertson of Austin, Judge of the 126th Judicial District of Texas.

V. R. Westbrook and C. F. Peterson of Port Arthur, as Pilot Commissioners for the Sabine Pass, River and Tributaries.

Very truly yours,

R. S. STERLING,
Governor of Texas.

Read and referred to the Committee on Governor's Nominations.

Committee of the Whole.

Senator Small moved that the Senate stand at ease for one hour in order to allow the Committee on Agricultural Affairs to meet and consider bills.

Senator Parrish moved as a substitute that the Senate immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole to hear certain persons speak.

The substitute motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—18.

Berkeley.	Neal.
Cousins.	Oneal.
DeBerry.	Parr.
Gainer.	Parrish.
Hardin.	Patton.
Holbrook.	Pollard.
Hornsby.	Stevenson.
Loy.	Thomason.
Martin.	Woodruff.

Nays—7.

Cunningham.	Small.
Poage.	Woodul.
Purl.	Woodward.
Rawlings.	

Absent.

Beck.	Moore.
Hopkins.	

Absent—Excused.

Greer.	Williamson.
Russek.	

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole at 3:49 o'clock p. m.

In Session.

The Senate was called to order at 6:23 o'clock p. m., by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

Recess.

On motion of Senator Purl, the Senate, at 6:24 o'clock p. m., recessed until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

APPENDIX.

Petitions and Memorials.

(Telegram.)

Columbus, Miss, Sept. 9.
Senators and Representatives, State of Texas.

Care Lieut. Gov. Austin, Texas.

Cotton farmers favor no cotton planted next year because immediate relief easy to understand cost nothing to enforce. If producers want no cotton this a democratic county majority suppose to rule. Money power cotton buyer and railroads against it—only opportunity south ever had demand prices for

cotton impossible sell twenty five million bales in two years why raise any next year you can make or break south all cotton states will follow no cotton plan next year any other move a failure leave government out of it plant no cotton next year and end of depression for south.

WILIAM PROPST.

(Telegram.)

Camden, Ark. Sept. 10.
President Texas Senate, State Capitol Bldg. Austin, Texas:

South Arkansas Chamber of Commerce in annual meeting today by unanimous vote resolved in favor of Louisiana legislative Act prohibiting growing of cotton in nineteen thirty two. Hope you pass same Act—Arkansas will follow.

South Arkansas Chamber of Commerce, M. L. Sigman, Pres.

Luther Ellison, General Manager.

(Telegram.)

Greenwood, So. Car., Sept. 9.
The Hon. Texas Legislature,
Austin, Texas.

The vast majority of S. C. farmers stand for a clear cut of 100 per cent reduction of the 1932 cotton acreage. A 50 per cent cut will be of little value to the producer of the 1931 crop. Let's have a brave clear cut and the world will see that the South still has red blood in its veins and will not submit nor stand for servitude. You hold the key. This reduction will not only benefit the farmer but would also relieve the paralyzed condition of banking and the textile industry. Pass a law to cut out cotton for 1932 and it will be possible to have 10c cotton in 10 days.

THOS. TAYLOR.

Montgomery, Ala, Sept. 9.
President of Senate, Austin, Texas.

Sentiment in this State is overwhelmingly for Long plan. If Texas attempts an acreage reduction instead of total elimination of cotton, Alabama or any eastern states can not participate. We have insufficient conservation law. Our only chance to join in movement is total elimination of cotton as quarantine measure. If cotton is totally prohibited by producing states we would expect federal government to join actively in boll weevil eradication and place a quarantine covering border states that did not legis-

late unless Texas totally prohibit planting there is absolutely no chance of adopting any plan.

SETH P. STORRS,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

(Telegram.)

Sylacauga, Ala, Sept. 9.
Presiding Officer State Senate,
Austin, Texas.

As entire South is interested we trust this message meets all proprieties and would appreciate you reading it to the Senate then filing with proper committee. If manufacturers had two years of their products manufactured ahead they would close down regardless of what manufacturers of other countries did. The farmers have two crops of cotton ahead why not close down and meet the law of supply and demand letting results be what they may. The manufacturers have already closed down creating the present conditions and unemployment. The country is caring for the idle employees of manufacturers why not let it do likewise for any unemployment or distress caused by raising no cotton next year. Every argument pertinent to farmers not raising cotton next year is applicable to manufacturers ceasing operations. Why not be as wise as manufacturers why further violate the law of supply and demand relative to cotton why should farmers carry on at loss when manufacturers do not; prohibiting next year's cotton crop is only remedy that will bring cotton relief save value of this year's crop and benefit prices for several years thereafter all disaster predicted is upon us and will be with us for years unless a major operation is now performed by prohibiting next year's crop. It takes courage to do the unusual. The fate of the matter rests with Texas.

S. P. McDONALD.

President, The First National Bank.

(Telegram.)

Waco, Texas, Sept. 8.
Edgar E. Witt, Lt. Governor,
Austin, Texas.

Consider carefully cotton reduction propositions. Where will this lead? Will we not have to declare moratorium on grain.

Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co.

(Telegram)

Gause, Texas, Sept. 11.

Edgar Witt, Care Austin Senate,
Austin, Texas.

We, the undersigned represent the desires of farmers this territory and urgently request that the Long plan be passed immediately.

J. A. Ely, Sr., W. B. Porter, G. D. Critchfield, R. T. Littleton, Willard B. Smith.

State of Louisiana
Executive Department
Baton Rouge

September 7th, 1931.

The Honorable the President and
Members of the Senate,
Austin, Texas.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your information, a copy of Act No. 1 of the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature of Louisiana, of 1931, prohibiting the planting of cotton during the year 1932.

Very respectfully,
HUEY P. LONG,
Governor of Louisiana.

State of Louisiana

I, the undersigned secretary of State, of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the annexed and following page contains a true and correct copy of Act No. 1 of the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved August 29, 1931, prohibiting the planting of cottonseed for the purpose of growing cotton in the State of Louisiana in the year 1932, and prohibiting the gathering and ginning of cotton planted or grown in the State of Louisiana in the year 1932; providing for extermination of the Mexican cotton boll weevils, eradicating the disease of the cotton known as the cotton root rot, etc., as is shown by comparing the same with the original of the said Act on file in the archives of this office.

Given under my signature authenticated with the impress of my Seal of office, at the City of Baton Rouge, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1931.

(Seal)

ALICE LEE GROSJEAN,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 1.

House Bill No. 1.

By Messrs. Horace Wilkinson
and R. T. Douglas.

An Act

Prohibiting the planting of cottonseed for the purpose of growing cotton in the State of Louisiana in the year 1932, and prohibiting the gathering and ginning of cotton planted or grown in the State of Louisiana in the year 1932; providing for extermination of the Mexican cotton boll weevils, (*Anthonomus grandis*, Boheman), eradicating the disease of the Cotton known as the cotton root rot (*Phymatotrichum omnivorum*, Duggar); declaring it to be a misdemeanor to violate any provisions of this act and providing punishment therefor; and providing for the suspension thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana, That in the year 1932, subject to the provisions of Section 5 hereof, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration shall take all needful and necessary steps for the purpose of exterminating Mexican cotton boll weevils and other pests affecting cotton and its growth thereof in the State of Louisiana; that the said Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration shall further take all needful and necessary steps to eradicate the disease affecting cotton known as and commonly called Cotton root rot.

Section 2. That the planting of cotton seed for the purpose of raising cotton be and the same is hereby prohibited in the State of Louisiana during the calendar year 1932, and further, the gathering of cotton grown in said year and the ginning thereof are hereby prohibited.

Section 3. That any person, firm, corporation or association of persons who shall plant or cause to be planted any cotton seed for the purpose of raising cotton in the year 1932; or any person, firm, corporation or association of persons, who shall gather or otherwise harvest, or gin, or cause to be gathered, harvested or ginned, any cotton grown in the year 1932 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of not less than One Hundred (\$100.-00) Dollars, nor more than five hun-

dred (\$500.00) Dollars or imprisoned not less than ten (10) days nor more than sixty (60) days for each offense or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That said Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration is hereby empowered to destroy or cause to be destroyed any cotton or cotton plants, which may be grown or found to be growing on any land in the State of Louisiana in the year 1932, and he is empowered to call upon all necessary officers of the State for the purpose of preventing the growing of such cotton plants or the gathering of such cotton during said year 1932.

Section 5. That the Governor of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby directed to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of this Act in the event that not less than a sufficient number of States producing a total quantity of not less than Seventy-five (75%) Per Centum of the cotton grown in the United States during the year 1930, do not enact legislation similar hereto on or before January 15th, 1932. That the United States Government report for the year 1930 shall be used to determine those states which produce not less than Seventy-five (75%) Per Centum of the cotton grown in the United States.

(Signed) PAUL N. CYR,
Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana and President of the Senate.

JNO. B. FOURNET,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved: August 29th, 1931,
1:40 a. m.

HUEY P. LONG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true Copy:
ALICE LEE GROSJEAN,
Secretary of State.

R. L. Calhoun & Son
North Little Rock, Ark,
September 8, 1931.
President of the Senate, State of Texas.

Dear Senator:

As secretary of meeting of some three thousand cotton growers of Pulaski and Lonoke Counties, held today at Little Rock, we beg you use your great influence in saving the farm people from untold suffering by

adopting the Long Plan at your special session.

As advised I am sending you copy of our unanimously endorsed resolution.

Respectfully yours,
HORACE D. CALHOUN.

Resolution

Be It Resolved, That the farmers of Pulaski and Lonoke Counties, Arkansas, now assembled at Little Rock strongly endorse the Governor Long No Cotton Plan for 1932.

We recommend and urge that the Honorable Harvey Parnell, Governor of Arkansas, immediately call an extraordinary session of the Arkansas Legislature, to consider cotton legislation. We believe that it is for the best interest of the State to go on record at once as favoring the Long Cotton Plan. Such action would in our opinion have a favorable influence on other States now considering the same question and would help to cause other states to act promptly.

Be It Further Resolved, That we condemn as worthless any plan that proposes to depend on voluntary acreage reduction by the farmers for its success, whether with or without contract. It has been amply proven time and time again that such moves are of no avail. Such plans of relief ignore fundamental facts which make their success impossible. Even if it were possible to succeed by voluntary acreage reduction, such a move could not be brought about in time to become a price factor for this year's cotton crop. Thus, the whole purpose sought would be lost and the reduction, if any, would do the farmer no good now.

We further believe that it is the duty and function of government to do the things beneficial for its people which the majority want done and which cannot be done by individuals. We believe that "Majority Rule" is a sound principle of government.

Be It Further Resolved, That while there is ample cotton ahead, now is the logical time to exterminate the boll weevil and root rot, which annually take large toll from the farmer's crop. The Long Plan will exterminate these pests.

Our soils are fast becoming depleted and need rest and re-vitalizing. We endorse the Long Cotton Plan as being the only plan that

gives due consideration to this important factor.

We believe that taking the position expressed in this resolution, we are acting not only for the best interest of the State of Arkansas and the South, but for the entire community as well.

Austwell, Texas, Sept. 7, 1931.
Senator J. W. Stevenson,
Austin, Texas.

Dear Senator:

We beg to submit to you that we favor 50 per cent cotton acreage reduction legislation for Texas for the year 1932 and request that during the present extra session of our Legislature you support such acreage reduction bill as most nearly meets our favor.

W. H. Gisbe, B. E. Bluham, Joe Bailey, G. O. Bowley, H. H. Stricklin, McGill and Gouty, J. L. Whitley, J. B. Coleman, T. G. McNeill, J. C. Street, J. H. Hinslor, J. W. Johnson.

WHAT LONG OVERLOOKS.

America is not the only country that produces cotton. Egypt, Soviet Russia and many other countries would rejoice if, in response to Governor Long's edicts, the South suspended production for a year. Their own acreage could be doubled with promise of fair prices by reason of the prospective shortage. Export markets that have heretofore been supplied by the United States, which is the greatest cotton-producing country in the world would fall into their laps. They are already encroaching upon the markets for American cotton. Huey Long's plan would mean capitulation of their most formidable competitor. When the long rest for American planters came to an end in the spring of 1933 they would find that other countries had gobbled up their markets and there would be no need of going back to the cultivation of cotton. The problem of a cotton surplus would be solved forever. Farmers who once toiled in the sun could spend their time playing harps and composing verses to their benefactor, Huey P. Long, until relieved of all earthly burdens by starvation.—Washington Post.

LONG APPEALS AGAIN.

Governor Long represents, in an appeal addressed to "the Legislature and to the people of the State

of Texas," that the reduction of cotton planting by an amount less than 100 per cent would be unconstitutional, since the pretense that insect control is the object would be so patently insincere that the courts would so declare it and refuse to countenance it as the basis of the attempted exercise of police powers. In fact Governor Long says it would be "unconstitutional on its face."

Governor Long overlooks the fact that in Texas we are not fighting boll weevils with cotton price fixation, but fighting soil depletion with cotton price fixation. We are so concerned about the loss of soil fertility from cotton growth that we find that 5c cotton depletes the soil more than 10c cotton does, and we are going to remedy soil depletion until cotton goes up to 10c or 20c or some other figure. At least so we pretend. Of course the courts may have wisdom enough to find out that we are only pretending and that it is the price and not soil depletion that we are troubled about. If our courts are bright enough to guess that, then, of course, the constitutionality of our proposed law is hopeless also.

What Governor Long ignores is the possibility that, since the Federal Government has abandoned non-cotton zones as a means of fighting cotton insects, the courts may not be deceived by the Louisiana masquerade of a price-tinkering law under the guise of an anti-insect statute. Mr. Long continues his campaign to be the Bill Murray of Texas cotton. It looks as though nonresident Governors are taking a large part in the policies of this State, although the chief executives of Arkansas and New Mexico have been strangely modest about joining in.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

The Legislature at Austin has to face a real crisis and needs to make haste slowly. "Twenty-five thousand farmers," headed by the Texas Commissioner of Agriculture and addressed by Governor Long of Louisiana might create a psychological situation such that any sort of legislation could be jammed through. Presumably tenant farmers will not be so numerous among the 25,000, nor representatives of the many lines of related business that will be badly hit by unwise cotton reduction acreage.

It is essential for the Legislature to keep in mind the fact that the South no longer is the only cotton producing region. In South America, Africa, Asia and in Russia there are excellent cotton lands, only too eager to raise more cotton on more acres with their cheap labor. The experiment of greatly reduced cotton acreage in the South may prove to be a boomerang to the future prosperity of the South's cotton crop. That might prove to be a blessing in disguise, if the Southern States ceased to be primarily a cotton area and were forced into industries and the many forms of agricultural diversification; but the transition years would work havoc with Southern prosperity.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not act hastily, influenced by the clamor of assembled citizens in mass meeting, but that it will legislate carefully and with what wisdom it can command, taking into full account the effects of its legislation in future years.

A "FARMERS' SESSION."

Governor Sterling has yielded to the pressure of that part of public opinion which has a firm belief in the efficacy of legislation. He calls for a special session of the Legislature, to be convened at noon today, in the faint hope that lawmakers will be able to pass an emergency law that will redeem the State from the "black shadow of soil deterioration" and give farmers relief from the distress occasioned by the low price of cotton. Presumably the Governor is quite sure in his own mind that the demand for soil conservation is not a mere camouflage for rash attempts to control cotton prices.

It is no slight task that he imposes on the Legislature. If, out of the chaos of conflicting plans, it can devise a system that will conserve the soil, retain the supremacy of Texas in cotton production and enhance the price of cotton, it surely will deserve the gratitude of the State. It is extremely doubtful whether legislation can accomplish such results.

In theory any plan adopted should be conditioned on the agreement of other cotton States and even other cotton countries. In practice the farmers of Texas might best formulate a plan for Texas itself, trusting but not relying, on the consent of

others. If possible it should eliminate entirely the planting of marginal lands to cotton and stimulate the raising of more and better cotton on fewer acres. A compulsory law with fine and imprisonment features is decidedly objectionable and almost surely unconstitutional. Nor should a law be passed that would provide for an expensive bureau of numerous salaried officers. There are too many now of that sort.

To the News it would seem better for the Legislature to state what, in its opinion, should be done by the farmers of Texas respecting land improvement and crops and leave to county organizations of farmers the administration and enforcement of the recommendations. It would be wiser to rely on their honor and common sense than on enforcement officials armed with the terrors of the law.

No matter what conclusion the Legislature finally reaches, no attempt should be made to fill the farmer with false hopes. Not legislation but world market prices will determine the price of cotton. No legislation passed by Texas alone, or the South in unison, can affect the present market price. There is too much cotton, there are too many bankrupt textile mills, and there is too little demand for textiles in this present world depression. Mere statements of possible future restrictions will be ignored as chimerical. The buyer of cotton would take his chances on the world market price of 1932.

The cotton grower is in for hard times. He should reduce his acreage, live on his own farm products, and diversify under the advice of good farmers and his county agent. He should also study the possibilities of home industries based on the resources of his neighborhood. His chief consolation is that he is better off than unemployed urbanites. In place of relying on legislation he should rely on the principle that God will help those that best help themselves.

(Telegram.)

Troy, Ala., Sept. 10.

President Pro Tem of Texas Senate,
Austin, Texas.

Pike County, Alabama farmers and business men crowding courthouse unanimously endorsed Long Plan. Request that you enact it in-

to law and give the other states of the South a chance.

Ira Thompson, Herbert Ballard, B. H. Lightfoot, Committee.

(Telegram)

Newton, Texas, Sept. 10.

Senator Thomason, Austin, Texas.

Being largely connected with all gins in San Augustine, Jasper, Newton Counties and one hundred strong on Long's Cotton Plan.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

(Telegram.)

Turkey, Texas, Sept. 11.

Senator C. C. Small, Austin, Texas.

We are 100 per cent strong here for the Long Plan. We need relief now. Please push this measure.

DR. V. M. GILMORE.

(Telegram.)

Hughes Springs, Texas,

Sept. 10.

J. W. E. H. Beck, State Senator, Austin, Texas.

The ministers and laymen of the Texarkana district Methodist Church duly assembled petition that in the proposed reduction of cotton acreage acreage for churches be exempt. Many country churches are supported by such acreage and would be seriously crippled.

R. E. LEDBETTER.

(Telegram.)

Avinger, Texas, Sept. 11.

Hon. J. W. E. H. Beck, Member Senate,

Austin, Texas.

Vote for the Long cotton plan and let the responsibility rest with the Governor. Get this before the Senate.

E. C. Henderson, A. V. Simpson, Marshall Filker, H. C. Knowles, R. C. Connor, D. L. Hatcher, W. F. Dunlap, O. A. Landrum, Wylie Montgomery, Ira Bennett, C. R. Young, C. F. Powell, H. A. Connor, C. B. Templeton, R. Y. Salmon, J. R. McCain, J. I. Pruitt, Jessie Steed and many others.

(Telegram.)

Greenville, Ala, Sept. 11.

President of Senate, Austin, Texas.

Mass meeting of one thousand farmers, merchants, bankers held in Greenville, Alabama, voted one hundred per cent for Long Plan. Our

constitution permits prohibition cotton planting only. Keep us and help your people out of economic slavery.

W. M. HARRISON,

President Butler County Farm Bureau.

C. W. COKER,

President Chamber of Commerce.

J. BROCKWAY,

County Agent.

(Telegram.)

Abbeville, Ala, Sept. 11.

President State Senate,

Austin, Texas.

Henry County farmers held large mass meeting. Endorse unanimously no cotton for nineteen thirty-two. Alabama and other eastern states can legislate for entire prohibition of cotton and Texas must take the lead.

C. S. KELLER, County Agent.

(Telegram.)

Greensboro, Ala, Sept. 11.

President of Senate, Austin, Texas.

Hale County joins with other Alabama counties requesting Long plan. Half way measures useless.

L. M. GRIFFIN,

President Hale County Farm Bureau.

(Telegram.)

Huntsville, Ala, Sept. 11.

President of Senate, Austin, Texas.

Mass meeting three thousand Madison County farmers endorsed Long plan and we wired your Governor yesterday. Hope that you adopt cotton holiday for 1932. Partial reduction would make it legally impossible for eastern states to participate. Entire plan will fail if Texas does not totally prohibit planting of cotton.

FOREST W. FLEMING,

Chairman.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Committee Room,

Austin, Texas, Sept. 11, 1931.

Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Engrossed Bills have had S. B. No. 8, carefully examined and compared and find same correctly engrossed.

HARDIN, Chairman.

Committee Reports.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 10, 1931.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Finance, to whom has been referred S. B. No. 8, A bill to be entitled "An Act providing relief for the Valentine Independent School District, in order to aid said district in repairing and rehabilitating its school building which was seriously damaged and rendered untenable and unsafe for use for school purposes by the earthquake of Sunday August 16, 1931, making an appropriation for that purpose, and declaring an emergency."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be not printed.

BECK, Chairman.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 10, 1931.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred

H. B. No. 1, A bill to be entitled "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary out of the General Revenue to pay the per diem and mileage of members; the per diem of officers and employees; and the contingent expense of the Second Called Session of the Forty-second Legislature of the State of Texas convened on the eighth day of September, 1931, by proclamation of the Governor; to supplement the like appropriation of the Regular and First Called Sessions of said Legislature; to pay any unpaid vouchers or warrants held by members, officers or employees of the Regular and First Called Sessions of said Legislature; to pay any unpaid claims or accounts of members, officers, or employees of said Session or of other persons authorized either by the Senate or the House of Representatives; to pay any and all sums for whatever purpose authorized to be expended by concurrent resolution of the Forty-second Legislature at its Second Called Session; to pay the per diem of members, officers or employees for pre-session and post-session work of the Second Called Session of said

Forty-second Legislature; providing how accounts may be approved and audited; and declaring an emergency."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be not printed.

BECK, Chairman.

FOURTH DAY.

(Continued)

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
September 12, 1931.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to recess, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

Bills and Resolutions.

By Senator Poage:

S. B. No. 11, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Section 22, Chapter 34, of Acts of the First Called Session of the Forty-first Legislature of the State of Texas, said Chapter being entitled "An Act to create a more efficient road system for McLennan County, Texas" by changing the figures eighteen hundred (\$1,800.00) dollars to six hundred (\$600.00) dollars wherever they appear, and adding thereto a provision prohibiting the use of county owned automobiles or any form of county supplied transportation by the County Commissioners of McLennan County, and prohibiting the receipt by such commissioners, of compensation not herein provided for, repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith and declaring an emergency."

Read and referred to Committee on Counties and County Boundaries.

By Senators Martin and Woodruff:

S. B. No. 12, A bill to be entitled "An Act to allow farmers, agriculturists and producers of agricultural products in Texas to agree with each other and with the farmers and agriculturists of other states to reasonably limit the acreage that each shall plant in any given crop; and declaring an emergency."

Read and referred to Committee on Agricultural Affairs.